THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months,	3 00
" 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.

Official information received from North Mississippi is to the effect that Smith's force is certainly retreating to Memphis, a large part of the army having been mustered out of service. The flag of truce boat at Pascagoula yesterday in addition to Confederate surgeons brought up a number of New Orleans exiles. The New Orleans Era claims that the Confederate camp at Vidia on the West of the Mississippi had been captured with 38 men killed and wounded and 60 horses captured. The Yankees are dragging Mobile bay for torpedoes and are also bringing up the monitor Tecumseh with a prospect of raising her. They are bragging over their raid on Clinton, La. and say they damaged the Confederates to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. Their soldiers loaded themselves with all kinds of plunder. The Picayune says our lost was 120 killed and wounded and that of the Yankees about 30 killed and 20 wounded. The expedition returned to Baton Rouge with six captured guns. The Federal enrollment begins forthwith at Vicksburg. At Natchez cotton was quoted at $175 and $180.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Sept. 2.

Three vessels are off battery McIntosh to-day.

The enemy still hug the shore at Cedar Point, keeping at a respectful distance. All quiet here.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.

The enemy the second time attempted last night to blow up Fort Sumter with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about 30 yards from the fort.

Railroad Collision in Georgia.

BARNESVILLE, Sept. 2.

A terrible collision has just taken place 2½ miles above here, between a train of wounded soldiers and the up train ahead of time. Everything is excitement. Nothing definite can be learned, but probably not less than 15 or 20 are killed and many horribly mutilated.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

Nominees of Chicago Convention, are McClellan and Pendleton. Further particulars will be sent to night.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

The enemy withdrew from the Memphis and Charleston railroad to Memphis. Troops designed for Missouri or Virginia.

Atlanta Evacuated.

MACON, Sept. 3.

During the last two days the city has been full of the wildest excitement. The operations on the line of the railroad has cut off communication with the Press Reporters around Atlanta. The result of the action on Thursday was that Hardee was overpowered with overwhelming numbers and fell back to Lovejoy's Station. Lee, by order of Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta, leaving the Railroad in possession of the enemy. It is now ascertained that six corps of Sherman's troops were thrown upon the railroad. Only Hardee's and Lee's corps confronted them. The losses on both sides were large, but as the Yankees on Thursday attacked our entrenchments, it is supposed they suffered much more heavily than our forces. No reliable details can be obtained. Reports are current that Hood evacuated Atlanta yesterday morning, but no positive information received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MACON, Sept. 3.

Parties from the front report our losses on Wednesday not exceeding six hundred. On Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our army in heavy columns, and were each time repulsed with heavy slaughter. They concentrated on Gowan's front, and breaking our lines their retreat became necessary, which was effected on Thursday night. Prisoners report only four Yankee corps engaged there menacing Atlanta, and guarding their communications.

No reliable information regarding yesterday's operations, or the position of Hood.

Official from Atlanta.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Hood was received on the 3d:

On the evening of the 30th, the enemy made a lodgement across Flat river, near Jonesboro'. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st, with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary for us to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st. Our loss on the evening of the 31st small; on the evening of the 1st Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro', was assaulted by superior force by the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of eight guns. The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe.

From Georgia.

MACON, Sept. 4.

All doubts about the fall of Atlanta are ended. It was evacuated Thursday night and occupied by the enemy at eleven o'clock Friday morning.

General Hood blew up his surplus ordnance and burned his commissary stores, and the troops were drawn off on the McDonough road leaving nothing in Atlanta but blood stained ruins.

Yesterday our whole army was concentrated at Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Western railroad. The enemy are reported retreating from that point towards Atlanta.

In the fight at Jonesboro' on Thusrday General Gowan, in trying to get here with the 6th and part of the 2d Arkansas, was captured. We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six.

END OF THE DANISH WAR.—The Danish war, that has long absorbed the attention of Europe, is virtually at an end. At the third meeting of the Conference at Vienna, Denmark made a full concession of all that had been demanded of her, and M. Von Quaadd, having received the necessary instructions, agreed to sign the preliminaries of peace. A three months' armistice has been accepted, and King Christian has promised to cede the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, with the appertaining islands, and will retain a diminished territory, with a million and a half of inhabitants, burdened by the expenses of war or exhausted by the ravages of the enemy.

50,000 GOOD BRICK, SUITABLE FOR making furnaces for boiling Sorghum, &c.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Sept. 3, 1864. 115—3t.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864. [No. 116.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT MANY soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts.—Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem.
Aug. 24, 1864. 106—6t.

☞ All papers in the State will copy and send bill to Executive office. Dailies one week, others two weeks.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the pubic generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
82—tf. C. S. Depository.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Aug. 25th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state *the price* per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H RUSS,
Secretary of State.
Sept. 3, 1864. 115—td.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 31st, 1864.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT Straw, for the supply of the Hospitals at this Post, for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me* of the disagreeable necessity, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. Rayl is my authorized agent.

W. E. PEIRCE,
114—12t. Captain and Post Q. M.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-sumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Sprunil. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, AN-other supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

$50 REWARD.

LOST RECENTLY, IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, a revolving Breast Pin, jet and gold, my husbands likeness on one side. I will pay Fifty Dollars for its delivery to Mr. W. H. Jones, of Raleigh.

VIRGINIA ATKINSON.
Pitt county, Sept 2, 1864. 115—3tpd.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

THE

Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Meore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. P. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS'
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 25th, 1864. 82—d&wlm.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carrie there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

NOTICE.

AS GOOD AS THE BEST
CIDER VINEGAR,
BRAGG'S BEST CHEWING TOBACCO,
A FEW PAPERS OF NEEDLES,
W. W WOODEL'S.
For sale at
August 30th, 1864. 112—dtf.

COTTON FOR SALE.

100 BALES GOOD MERCHANTABLE COTTON for sale. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, Aug. 31, 1864 112—tf.

WANTED—50,000 Lbs DAMAGED COTTON AND RAGS Persons having the above Stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,
Aug. 29, 1864. 111—t. w. for 4 w. Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt P Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed S Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, / James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	R Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm Mackae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm E Kressman,	Jas J Proffitt,	
30	Frank E Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt Y Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargreve,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander Mackae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; the Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph E Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 3th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 21st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 13th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ector's Brigade, French's Division.

The 3d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 48th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 63th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W.	Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hanks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Bearley.
6th	"	"	W. Mck. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Porter French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Bregden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditer.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W P Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willis J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

☞ The following comprises the members elected to the next General Assembly, as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley
2 Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey
3 Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—James M Wynne
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse R Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Nathan A Whitford
14 Carteret and Jones—M F Arendell
15 Green and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I N Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—T J Pitchford
28 Granville—R W Lassiter
29 Person—Chas S Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—E H Straughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—W C Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J E McEachen
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—H Adams
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—W H A Speer
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—A M Bogle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Transylvania—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay an Jackson—Col S C Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—C F Faucett and R Y McAden
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan and E R Liles
Alleghany—McMillan
Ashe—
Beaufort—R S Donnell, David M Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Caldwell—J M Isbell
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—S D Pool
Caswell—Montford McGehee and S. S. Harrison
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick, and A D McLean.
Cherokee—G W Hays
Chowan—L C Benburry.
Clay—
Cleaveland—D Beam and J W Gidney,
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskine.
Currituck—J J Baxter.
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Z Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, L Hanes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—E Grissom, J S Amis, P P Peace.
Green—H H Best.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Henderson and Transylvania—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr. Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharp.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—A W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Cestner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Otterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—E C Grier, J L Brown.
Mitchell—
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—Capt G C Lewis.
New Hanover—S J Pearson, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Samuel, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

Bad News from Gen. Hood.

It will be seen from an official dispatch from Gen. Hood that on the night of the 1st instant, being outflanked by the enemy, it became necessary for him to evacuate Atlanta. We are unable to learn from the dispatches the precise position of Gen. Hood's army. We would state, however, that the abandonment of Atlanta has been considered a foregone conclusion for a week or two past, and conclude our army has taken as eligible a position as circumstances will allow. We fear that the removal of Gen. Johnston was an unwise, if it has not proven a fatal, step. But let us hope for the best. The operations of Wheeler and Morgan may still make it necessary for Sherman to retrace his steps. With his communication seriously interrupted, he would not be able to subsist his army in Georgia.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th ult., has a very illogical, not to say nonsensical, article about the late Gubernatorial election in this State. We do not deem the ill-tempered effusion worthy of serious answer; but we will state the reasoning syllogistically: The election of Gov. Vance over Holden was a signal triumph over treason and disaffection, gratifying to the Southern people, and "honorable to the sterling population of the good State of North Carolina." Vance's vote was very large, and Holden's vote was exceedingly small. *Therefore* the result was a rebuke to Gov. Vance! Such is the *sequitur* from such premises. The *Examiner* says that if Gov. Vance's "majority had been meagre, it would have proved that his distrust of the people had been justifiable"—that "the very magnitude of his majority proclaimed that he had not been in sympathy with the people." The assumption, upon which the *Examiner's* article seems to be based, that Gov. Vance distrusted the people, is essentially false—for he canvassed the State pretty thoroughly, and most assuredly they would not have voted for him as they did, had he betrayed any want of trust or confidence in their loyalty or patriotism.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer*, discussing the question of an armistice, whereby the Yankees hope to mislead, deceive and cheat the South, concludes its article in the following very decided and emphatic language:

"There is but one way to obtain all that we want and to remain in the right—it is the adoption of a manly, straightforward course. Let us reject all secondary questions and refuse all contingent arrangements. The simple recognition of full and absolute independence of the Confederate States is the one great condition upon which alone we can conclude peace; we ask for nothing more; we can accept nothing less. All other questions—of territorial limits, of the payment of the national debt, of compensation for losses—nay, even the vexed question of emancipation—sink into utter insignificance by the side of the fundamental condition. Independence and Peace is what we fight and pray for; war and death is what we are equally prepared for. Our recognition yielded, we will discuss reconstruction with our enemies, and when convinced that our interest lies in once more trying one government, there will be no danger of our people disregarding their plain interest.—Without recognition there can be no armistice, no Convention, no discussion—nothing but war, war, war. They must choose between recognition and war, there is no middle ground. Here we plant our banner, and here, with God's help, we mean to maintain it for us and our children."

From the Richmond Dispatch, 2d.

THE WAR NEWS.

Passengers from Petersburg inform us that with the exception of some shelling and the usual picket firing, nothing occurred yesterday worthy of notice. Grant and Meade, having sent off their lying bulletins in regard to the engagement at Ream's station, seem to be quietly reflecting upon the effect they will have upon the Northern mind in general and the Chicago Convention in particular. There are, however, rumors of important movements on the part of the enemy, which, though we place little faith in them, it may be proper to notice.

In the first place, the report is renewed that the enemy has withdrawn from the Weldon railroad; but that "oft-told tale" has been so frequently exploded that we give it no consideration whatever.—Nevertheless, since the rumor gained some credence in camp, scouts were sent out to ascertain the enemy's position; but the result of their observations has not yet transpired. We venture the prediction, however, that they found the situation unchanged.—It is true that Grant derives no advantage from occupying and holding the railroad, but then he has convinced all Yankeedom that it was the most magnificent strategic movement of the campaign, and it would not be safe for his reputation to undeceive the people by abandoning his position in a hurry.—Hence, we believe that he still holds the road in force, and means to remain there—if he can.

Another report is that Grant is moving troops to the right, either with the intention of reinforcing Butler or of making another feint on the north side of the James. This may be true; but the manœuvre last named has already been repeated several times, and the attempts of the enemy to deceive our commanding General have proved as futile as his efforts to capture Richmond, and so will they prove in the future.

It is further reported that a raiding party has started from Grant's army through Dinwiddie county, and have reached the vicinity of the Courthouse.—Not much confidence is placed in this report, though we need not be surprised to hear of such an enterprise being set on foot by the enemy at any time.—Doubtless our authorities are fully prepared to meet and repel any movement of this nature.

On Wednesday morning (says the *Express*) a dismounted detachment of Colonel Griffin's Eighth Georgia cavalry regiment, Dearing's brigade, charged the enemy's outposts, near Davis's house, on the Weldon railroad, captured five prisoners belonging to Warren's Fifth army corps, killed two and drove the rest—some one hundred and fifty—in a perfect stampede, nearly half a mile back to their supports. We did not lose a man in this skirmish.

This movement developed the fact that the enemy had two signal stations in the tops of two large pines, from which they could very plainly observe any changes in the disposition of our troops.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF REAM'S STATIGN ON THE 25TH ULTIMO.

The following is General A. P. Hill's official report of the battle fought at Ream's station, on the Weldon railroad, on yesterday week:

"HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
August 31, 1864.

"COLONEL: I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th at Ream's station. We captured twelve stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, twenty-one hundred and fifty prisoners, thirty-one hundred stands of small arms and thirty-two horses.

"My own loss in cavalry, artillery and infantry, is seven hundred and twenty men—killed, wounded and missing. Very respectfully,

"A. P. HILL, Lieut. Gen.

"COLONEL W. H. TAYLOR, Asst. Adj. Gen."

General Hood has ordered every man absent from his army to return immediately, and promises to use his influence to procure forgiveness for those absent without leave who will return voluntarily.

The Chicago Convention.

We publish elsewhere a sketch of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, including the Platform. The nominee for President, as we have previously announced, was Major General George B. McClellan. But Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was nominated for Vice President, instead of Fernando Wood, as was reported by telegraph on Saturday. We have no space for comment this morning, as we desire to give our readers the benefit of the proceedings of the Convention.

☞ We are pleased to learn that, in obedience to the Proclamation of Gov. Vance and the Order of Gen. Lee, many deserters have voluntarily returned to duty, and that others are coming in every day and delivering themselves up to the proper authorities.

THE COUNTER REVOLUTION IN THE NORTH-WEST—PREPARATIONS FOR ARMED RESISTANCE TO THE WASHINGTON DESPOTISM.

We have mentioned that General Heintzelman, commanding the department of the Northwest, had issued orders from Cincinnati, prohibiting the railroad, express, or other forwarding companies from forwarding or delivering fire arms, powder and ammunition of any kind within the limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan for the next sixty days, without a permit from headquarters.—The order also prohibits dealers in these articles from selling the same within the time.

This looks very much like preparation for war on both sides. One of the first measures adopted against the South by the Washington Government was just such a prohibitory order as this; nevertheless the South has managed to get possession of some arms, and to burn some gunpowder since that time. What the South has done, the Northwest may do.

The extent and character of the movements in the Northwest may be inferred from a speech made by the Governor of Indiana, (Morton) at Indianapolis, the 22nd of August. We make an extract:

For eighteen months past the people of Indiana have been told repeatedly that immense quantities of arms and ammunition have been coming into the State for the avowed purpose of resisting the State and Federal authority. This has been well known to me during that time, and likewise to the authorities of the United States; but because until now the people have not happened to see with their own eyes the visible evidence of the truth of these things, it has not heretofore made a very deep impression upon their minds. There has been all the while one party to deny the truth of the assertion that this wholesale importation of arms were going on, and pronounce it all an Abolition falsehood, a mere Government lie. But now the people have seen for themselves, and no wonder that they begin to realize their great danger. Let me tell you, notwithstanding, that you have not seen it all. The arms and ammunition that were seized in this city on Saturday, are but a drop in the bucket compared to the immense quantity that has been imported into the State in a similar manner during the last twelve or eighteen months.

* * * * *

My fellow-citizens, it is time for us to consider where we are standing, and it is time for us to act. I do not mean unauthorized or intemperate acts, but such action as shall legitimately secure us against the terrible fate with which we are threatened.—How shall this be done? It cannot be done by standing idly by and attending to our business. If we do so, we shall have civil war right here in Indiana; and when it comes all your wealth and prosperity will vanish in a day. If you would secure your homes, your wealth, your business, your prosperity from the torch and the robber, you must "take time by the forelock."

The New York *Tribune* publishes "a mass of correspondence" to prove that there is a widespread organization in the Northwest for the overthrow of the Government (such as it is) and adds:

We have no expectation of keeping any body out of it who is disposed to join it, or of convincing those who are already involved of their duty to abandon it. But loyal people should understand that the determination to organize a Northern revolution is a fixed fact, and put themselves upon their guard accordingly. That the Government is convinced of it, and is taking measures to meet it when it comes, we do not permit ourselves to doubt.

It was incredible to many excellent people, four years ago, that the South could even rise in rebellion against the Government to which North and South alike owed allegiance. It took a whole winter of events culminating in the bombardment of Sumter, to beat the belief into them that the South meant war. It is still more incredible now that the events of the last four years should have failed to convince the most short-sighted that Northern sympathizers with treason are quite as bad, have the same ends, and will seek them by the same means, as Southern traitors. Mason and Dixon's line is no bar to treason; it is not a crime of purely Southern growth; the same influences, the same designs, will nurture it in one latitude as well as another. The Southern traitor meant War or Disunion; his Northern sympathizer means Power or War. If he cannot achieve the first by peaceful means and restore the old alliance with the South for their and her purposes, he will try what force there is in arms, and come to the aid of the Southern rebellion with Northern bayonets. An attempt at a Northern revolution is no more unlikely now than a Southern rebellion was in January, 1861. Men of similar character, bound together by a common sympathy, aiming at the same end, are likely to resort to similar measures to attain it. The people of one section first conspired, then armed, and then broke out in revolt against the government. A portion of the people in another section, identified with them in principle and purpose, have first conspired, are now providing arms, and why should they not also break out in open revolt, when convinced that in no other way can they attain to power and reinstate the old order of things in conjunction with their old partisans from whom they have been violently parted? A civil war of three years and a half should have taught us, at least that much wisdom.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE BANNERS.

As a suitable pendant to the foregoing, we copy the following mottoes which were inscribed on banners at the late 'Peace' meeting in Syracuse, New York:

"No more victims for the slaughter pen—not a man nor a dollar."

"If Seward touches his bell again the people will stretch his neck."

"Abe Lincoln slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"Lincoln demands blood! Provost Marshals beware!"

"Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak."

"Usurpation unrebuked is despotism accepted."

"Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you."

"Free ballots or free bullets."

"War is dissolution, speedy and final."

"This is a nigger war."

"We *will not be conscripted* in a war for the emancipation of slavery."

"Humanity commands that this butchery shall cease."

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—EXCITING PROCEEDINGS—McCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT AND PENDLETON FOR VICE PRESIDENT—THE PLATFORM, &c.

The Northern papers have little else than the proceedings of the Chicago Convention. For the time it overshadows everything else in interest. The Convention was permanently organized on the second day by the election of Governor Seymour, of New York, as President. Governor Seymour returned his thanks to the Convention in a speech severely criticising the Lincoln administration, and declaring that the triumph of the Democratic party in the ensuing election will put down despotism and bring liberty to the land. The tenor of his remarks was conciliatory, but his whole speech was based upon the contingency of the restoration of the Union—a thing the South can *never* consent to. On the conclusion of Gov. Seymour's remarks, Mr. Guthrie, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which were adopted with but few dissenting votes:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, and insist on maintaining our national unity as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the framework of Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired.—Justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and to be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force: the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of Government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

THE CONVENTION PROCEEDS TO THE NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE—EXCITING TIMES—A KNOCKDOWN.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate; whereupon,

Mr. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, in behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated General George B. McClellan.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in behalf of a portion of the Ohio delegation, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Salisbury, of Delaware, nominated Governor Powell, of Kentucky.

Mr. Powell returned his thanks to the gentleman, but firmly believed the crisis demanded the candidate of the party should come from a non-slaveholding State. Believing so, he begged the gentleman and his colleague from the gallant State of Delaware to withdraw his name.

Mr. Stewart, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, nominated Thomas H. Seymour.

Mr. Wickliff, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from Kentucky, nominated Franklin Pierce.

Mr. B. G. Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of Thomas H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris continued as follows:

One man named here to-day is a tyrant—[cheers and hisses]—He who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down; that man is George B. McClellan. [Confusion.]—Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hand of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. General McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant.—[Great confusion.] He stood here to vindicate him—[A delegate—"I call him to order."]

The President said he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech; certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the convention.

Mr. Harris read McClellan's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard, except to say all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler he can make and substantiate against McClellan. [Hisses, cheers, and cries of "Vote for Jeff. Davis."]

The President wished the convention would come to order; there is no attack made here, he said, but what can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves, to the speaker, and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from gentlemen who are ready and able to make a full explanation:

Mr. Harris proceeded to say that McClellan was an assassin of State rights, a usurper of liberties, and, if nominated, he would be beaten everywhere, as he was at Antietam. He added, he could not go home and ask the members of that Legislature to vote for such a man. He would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order, that the gentleman having said he would not vote for McClellan if nominated, he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

The President decided the point of order well taken, and, amid the wildest confusion, Mr. Harris retired from the stand. When Harris, of Maryland, was making towards his seat, after being declared out of order because of his remark that, if McClellan was nominated, he would not support him, a person, not a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him, "You ought to be turned out of the convention you d—d traitor!" whereupon Harris turned round and knocked him out of his chair. This incident contributed much to the general confusion which prevailed for several minutes.

Mr. Wickliffe withdrew the name of Franklin Pierce.

Mr. McNeil, of Illinois, on behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and, as he believed, of a majority of the delegates of the great Northwest, nominated Horatio Seymour. [Prolonged cheers.]

The President said the motion was out of order.

Motions to adjourn were made, but declared out of order.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, took the stand in opposition to McClellan. He said Lincoln had been guilty of interfering with the freedom of speech, the freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests. He continued: In your resolutions you have arraigned him before the people of the country for these tyrannies and usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man who has gone even farther than Lincoln in perpetrating similar tyranical measures upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people. McClellan is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and helped to enforce an odious emancipation proclamation of Lincoln; the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyranical Administration, aiding, while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties. Will you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the standard-bearer of the Democracy? With all his heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise, and as between Lincoln and Fremont, and any man calling himself even half Democrat, he would have a choice, and would be found voting with his friends; but he begged the convention not to nominate McClellan.

Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him and would satisfy the Northwest. Weak as is your platform in many respects, we will stand up and do all in our power to maintain it; but in God's name do not add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, followed in answer to Harris, and quoted from McClellan's letters to Burnside, to Halleck and to Buell, when these gentlemen were under him, to show he invariably admonished them that the only object of the war was to preserve the integrity of the Union and the majesty of the laws, and he invariably cautioned them to strictly guard against any infringement upon the rights of property and person. [Great applause.]

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

The convention re-assembled at ten o'clock. The Wigwam was densely packed and the crowd outside greater than ever.

The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote of each State as they were called:

	McCLELLAN.	SEYMOUR.
Maine,	5	0
New Hampshire,	7	0
Vermont,	5	0
Massachusetts,	12	0
Rhode Island,	4	0
Connecticutt,	6	0
New York,	33	0
New Jersey,	7	0
Pennsylvania,	26	0
Delaware,	0	3
Kentucky,	0	7
Ohio,	15	6
Indiana,	9½	3½
Illinois,	16	0
Michigan,	8	0
Missouri,	7	4
Minnesota,	4	0
Wisconsin,	8	0
Kansas,	3	0
California,	5	0
Oregon,	3	0
	202½	23½

Several delegations having given their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been finished, Mr. Seymour declined the nomination.—He would pledge his life that when General McClellan was placed in the Presidential Chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers.

Immediately after the nomination a banner, on which was painted a portrait of General McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "If I can't have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent 20,000 citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the association to the suppert of the Chicago nominee.

Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination of George B McClellan be made the unanimous sense of the convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKeon.

Governour Powell and Judge Allen, of Ohio, made brief speeches, and the question was taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deafening applause.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of General McClellan, when inaugurated next March, will be to open the prisons and set the captives free, which was carried unanimously.

The Convention then voted for Vice-President.—The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 65½; George H. Pendleton, 54½; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; George W. Cass, 26; August Dodge, 9; J. D. Caton, 16; Governor Powel, 32½; John J. Phelps, 8; Blank, ½. On the second ballot, New York threw its whole vote for Pendleton. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated.

THE CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT MAKES A SPEECH—THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

Mr. Pendleton, being loudly called for, could only promise to devote himself in future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. * * * With the hearts of millions of freemen with them, the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

An executive committee of one person from each State will be appointed; and it was resolved that the Democracy of the country are requested to meet at different cities and have mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.

WHAT THE OFFICIAL ORGAN AT WASHINGTON THINKS OF THE NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of the North were very much out of humor with the nomination. Lincoln's official organ at Washington, the *Chronicle*, says of the nomination of McClellan:

The nomination of General McClellan will be most acceptable in the South among the enemies of the Republic. It will be perceived that it is hailed with equal enthusiasm by Vallandigham, Belmont, Fernando Wood, Dean Richmond, and all the opposing elements of peace and war in the so-called Democratic Association. Always a negative man, he will be now more a negative man than ever. In the South his nomination will be accepted as a declaration on the part of the Democratic party in favor of the separation of the Union. There is no escaping this issue; for all who are the known champions of McClellan are the known champions of disunion. Jeff. Davis understands his pupil well. Educated in his school of politics, he and his partizans will hail the action of the Chicago convention with a supreme satisfaction. And they are right in this, for whatever McClellan himself may desire, the peace leaders at home and the traitors at the South will decide adversely. * * * However McClellan himself may feel, he is undoubtedly the apostle of a degrading peace. He runs upon this issue alone, and his peace is a peace of repudiation and disunion. * * * And we have a sublime confidence that the American people will stand by, support, sustain and adhere to, and carry over all obstacles, and against all appliances, Abraham Lincoln, the Union candidate, into the Presidential chair.

Of Pendleton (the candidate for Vice-President) the *Chronicle* says:

Mr. Pendleton is a man of respectable talents and attainments, a Virginian by birth, and thorough Southern in his political sympathies. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he is what is known as a Copperhead of the yellowest hue, and has been the yokefellow of the Woods in opposing the measures of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion. If anything will reconcile such men as Long, of Ohio, and Harris, of Maryland, to the support of the ticket, it will be the name of Pendleton.

WAR NEWS.

There is no war news of interest. The Yankees are still busy lying over their disaster at Reams' station.

A dispatch from Louisville on the 30th announces the capture of a company of Yankees six miles below Gallatin by Wheeler.

Wheeler's force is estimated at from five to twelve thousand men.

GOLD.

Gold is unchanged since last quotation.

OBITUARIES.

Frank W. Bird, Lt. Col. 11th N. C. Troops, fell mortally wounded in the charge on the enemy at Ream's Station, on Thursday, 25th ult. About forty yards from the breastworks on which the charge was made he was struck by a minnie ball in the temple, from which he died in a few hours.

He entered the army as a private. A vacant Lieutenancy soon occurring, he was elected to fill it. In this capacity he served six months. His regiment, known as the Bethel regiment, being then disbanded, he at once raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. His company formed part of the 11th regiment, of which Leaventherpe became Colonel.

In sundry minor engagements on the Blackwater, at White Hall, at Gettysbutg, in the battles on the Potomac, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and in the subsequent engagements from there to the fight where he fell, Col. Bird was behind none in encountering the dangers of the fight. His conspicuous gallantry having at Gettysburg, in rescuing his flag, gave to him a widespread applause in Gen. Lee's army.

A braver man, a kinder heart, or a nobler nature has not fallen a victim in this war. He was truthful, sincere, cheerful in temper, sensible, strong in his friendships, and scrupulously regardful of the rights of others.

He was liberally educated, a lawyer of great promise at the beginning of the war, and enjoyed the confidence of those who knew him in an eminent degree.

He goes to join scores of others who have fallen by his side. He leaves no brother, and but one sister—Mrs. P. H. Winston, of Bertie. A large number of relatives and friends will mourn the early death of so true a friend, so genial a nature, so kind a heart, so thorough a gentleman as Frank Bird. H.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN S. SKINNER.

Killed in the charge on the enemy's works at Ream's Station, near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 25, 1864, Capt. Benj. S. Skinner, Co. F, 27th N. C. Troops, Cooke's brigade, aged 25 years, and son of the late Mr. Benj. S. Skinner, of Perquimans co., N. C.

The history of this war will record the death of no braver man or purer spirit than Capt. Skinner. His gallant bearing and heroic valor on this sanguinary battle-field inspired his comrades to noble deeds of daring, and elicited the warmest admiration of his commanding officers. Firm and undaunted, and with a determination that bespoke a true devotion to the righteous cause in which he was engaged, he faltered not in the work he was called upon to perform until he received the fatal wound which instantly terminated his life.

Just prior to the inception of this war he had completed a thorough collegiate training, and chosen the life of a farmer, one of the richest and most beautiful farms in Eastern North Carolina, having been bequeated to him by his father, who died but a short time before. Though surrounded by everything that could contribute to earthly enjoyment, to the first call of his country, to arms, he quickly and nobly responded, and to the day of his death did he endure, with alacrity and cheerfulness, the privations, hard-ships and dangers of the camp and battle field. Having enlisted as a private, he won his promotion by meritorious conduct on the field. He bore a conspicuous part in many battles fought by the army of Northern Virginia—was severely wounded at Sharpsburg, and in the battle of Bristow Station won unfading laurels.

For many years it has been my fortune to know the subject of this sketch. Kind, gentle and social in disposition, affable, urbane and courteous in manners, inflexible in integrity, and with a characteristic benevolence, inherited from his sainted father, he was beloved by all who knew him. His companions in arms loved him well. May they emulate his bright example. I know they will never cease to cherish, with love and reverence, his patriotism and manly virtues.

Far lovelier than his life, though most exemplary it was, was the gentle grace and beauty of his death, as evinced by the calm, peaceful and resigned expression of his countenance when seen by his friends but a few minutes after the reception of the fatal wound. The latter period of his life furnished abundant evidence that in his God and Savior he humbly and sincerely trusted. Just as the sun was sinking behind the hills that skirted the gory field on which he lay, his gentle spirit, freed from its tenement of clay, was borne on high by angelic hosts to enjoy the presence of Him who gave it.

To his grief-stricken mother and sister, whose anguished hearts yet keenly feel the loss of their best earthly friend, and to his numerous surviving relatives, I would say but review the beauty of his life, and remember the glory of his death, and seal the fountain of your grief. You would not, could you, draw him down from his happy celestial abode to endure again the trials and troubles of earth.—Then take comfort by the sweet memories of the past, and let his beautiful example nerve you on to strive to meet him in heaven. N.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 1, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS. 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.

Sept 5th, 1864. 116—6t.

AUCTION SALES POSTPONED.

OWING TO THE WEATHER ON SATURDAY, the sales of Real Estate, Corn, Confederate Notes, Furniture, Old Madiera Wine, Olive Oil, Black Pepper, Saltpetre, &c., &c., will take place on MONDAY, 5th inst.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct.

Sept. 5, 1864. 116—1tpd.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY ACRES OF Woodland (Oak and Hickory,) within six miles of Raleigh, or within a mile of any railroad leading out of Raleigh. Either the land or the wood growing on the land will be purchased. J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.

Aug 29, 1864. 110—6t

Confederate copy six times.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, on the 29th of September, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

PIANO, A GOOD INSTRUMENT, FOR SALE. Apply to

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1864. 115—3t.